PHYLOGENETIC POSITION OF HYPLATHRINUS (COLEOPTERA: CORYLOPHIDAE)¹

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ABSTRACT: *Hyplathrinus*, a monotypic genus from South America, is transferred from the Lathridiidae to the Corylophidae. The taxonomic history of this genus and its phylogenetic position in the Corylophidae are summarized.

The genus *Hyplathrinus* was described as a lathridiid by Reitter (1878) and included a single species, *H. planicollis* Reitter. Belon (1895; 1897; 1899), in his studies of Lathridiidae, placed this genus in the Merophysiini. In a later work on lathridiids (Belon, 1902), *Holoparamecus* and *Hyplathrinus* were transferred to the Holoparamecini. Hetschko (1926) and Dajoz (1967; 1970) subsequently treated *Hyplathrinus* as a holoparamecine lathridiid. Crowson (1955) separated holoparamecines and merophysiines from the Lathridiidae and erected a new family Merophysiidae. During the past thirty years, the status of the merophysiids has been disputed, and recently Lawrence (1982) included them in an expanded Endomychidae, but he excluded *Hyplathrinus*. Including *Hyplathrinus* in the Corylophidae is supported by characters that include: fronto-clypeal suture absent, single maxillary lobe, externally closed procoxal cavities, and a 4-4-4 tarsal formula.

Dajoz (1970) redescribed a putative *Hyplathrinus planicollis* female with procoxae that are partially open, a 3-3-3 tarsal formula, and five ventrites. These characters, however, are misinterpreted; the procoxae are externally closed, the tarsal formula is 4-4-4, although segment three is minute, especially on the protarsi, and six ventrites are present. I am tentatively placing this genus in the Orthoperini as part of a monophyletic subgroup which includes *Foadia*, *Conodes*, and several undescribed genera (Pakaluk, in press).

While sorting through undetermined corylophids from the American Museum of Natural History and Museum of Comparative Zoology, I discovered five specimens of *Hyplathrinus*. I do not know if these are conspecific with *H. planicollis*, which is known from Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, since I was not permitted to remove the spermatheca from the holotype.

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Identification of larvae, pupae, and adults of European pest Lepidoptera, and information on host range, pest status, distribution and biology. 228 species are dealt with in detail. 116 more are included in host plant tabulations.

ANATOMY OF THE HONEYBEE. R.E. Snodgrass. 1984 reprint of 1956 ed. Cornell Univ. Press. Pbk. \$12.95.

A paperback reprint of Snodgrass' well-known work on the anatomy of the honey bee and how it relates to how bees develop and how and why they function as they do. Both a technical reference on honey bee anatomy and a treatise on entomology using bees as an example.